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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
 1
                 EASTERN DISTRICT OF VIRGINIA
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                      ALEXANDRIA DIVISION
 3
   UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ) Case 1:18-cr-00457
 4
                Plaintiff,
 5
                                   Alexandria, Virginia
          v.
                                   June 13, 2019
 6 BIJAN RAFIEKIAN,
                                   10:03 a.m.
   and
 7
  KAMIL EKIM ALPTEKIN,
 8
                 Defendant.
                                  Pages 1 - 80
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                 TRANSCRIPT OF MOTIONS HEARING
11
            BEFORE THE HONORABLE ANTHONY J. TRENGA
12
              UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT JUDGE
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2.4
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       COMPUTERIZED TRANSCRIPTION OF STENOGRAPHIC NOTES
     Rhonda F. Montgomery OCR-USDC/EDVA (703) 299-4599
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(703) 299-4599

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             THE CLERK: Criminal Case 1:18-cr-457, United
   States v. Bijan Rafiekian and Kamil Alptekin.
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             Counsel, will you please note your
  appearances for the record.
4
5
             MR. GILLIS: Good morning, Your Honor.
   Gillis and Evan Turgeon for the United States.
6
7
             THE COURT: Good morning.
8
             MS. MITCHELL: Good morning, Your Honor.
9
  Stacey Mitchell on behalf of the defendant. I'm joined
  by Mark MacDougall, Robert Trout, Jack Murphy, Samantha
11
  Block, and Adam Bereston.
12
             THE COURT: All right. Welcome to everyone.
             MS. MITCHELL:
13
                            Thank you.
14
             THE COURT: We're here on a number of
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             What I'd like to do is first take up the
  motions.
  motions pertaining to the privileged information and
17
  the crime-fraud exception. I think we have several
18
  that are related that fall into that category.
19
  think, for the purposes of facilitating argument, I'd
   like to essentially cover all the issues in those
  motions, including the government's motion for crime
22
  fraud, Defendant Rafiekian's motion to exclude the
2.3
  information.
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             In that regard, we have Defendant Alptekin's
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  motion -- Mr. Page's motion for leave for a special
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appearance. I'm going to grant that motion and allow
  Mr. Page to appear solely for the purposes of the
 3
  government's motion on the crime-fraud exception.
 4
             MR. PAGE:
                        Thank you.
5
             THE COURT: All right. I've read most of
  what you-all have given me. We were in trial all week,
6
7
  and I haven't looked at it in as much detail as I need
  lacksquareto and will, but I have reviewed all of them to a
  certain extent and do have a sense of what the various
10
  positions are, but would be pleased to hear further
  from counsel.
11
12
             Mr. Gillis, let me begin with you.
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             MR. GILLIS: Thank you, Your Honor.
14
             Your Honor, as we quoted in our response to
  Alptekin's response to our motion to establish the
15
  crime-fraud exception and as we alluded to in the
  response to Rafiekian's response to our motion --
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18
             THE COURT: Don't the issues conflate to a
19
  certain extent between what you want to get into, the
20
   crime-fraud exception, and what you want to get in on
21
  the grounds that the communications were never
22
  privileged at all because they were provided for the
  purposes of a public filing?
2.4
             MR. GILLIS: Yes, Your Honor.
                                            Yes.
                                                   I would
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   take up the crime-fraud exception because I think it's
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a clearer example, and it would dispose of the second
   question.
              The statements that were made with respect
   to whether they were intended for public disclosure --
             May I have a moment, Your Honor?
             THE COURT: Yes.
             MR. GILLIS: Your Honor, we had divvied up
   the handling of the motions.
             Every time I hear a defense counsel talk
  about the vast resources of the federal government, I
  wish people could see me and Evan and John trying to
  respond to the mountain of motions that were filed by
12 | an Army of well-paid associates, each of whom makes
  more than I do. So I do apologize to the extent that
  our pleadings were not of the same length as the
  defendant's.
             Evan will be arguing -- Mr. Turgeon will be
  arguing the question of whether they are privileged in
  the first place because of the intention to disclose
  them.
        And if the Court permits, I would argue the
   crime-fraud exception.
             THE COURT: All right. That's fine.
             MR. GILLIS: Okay. So with respect to the
  crime-fraud exception, Your Honor, the Fourth Circuit
  standard is clear. We must establish two prongs:
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That the client was engaged in or

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planning a criminal or fraudulent scheme when he sought
the advice of counsel to further the scheme; and

That the statements contained in the
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2. That the statements contained in the privileged information bear a close relationship to the client's existing or future scheme.

THE COURT: What about the defendant's position -- I believe it's Rafiekian's position -- that what you're trying to seek under the crime-fraud exception is attorney opinion work product and that for that purpose you need to allege what you have explicitly disclaimed, the involvement of the lawyers?

Now, I know the view that that's opinion work product is something that may be more specific to the Fourth Circuit, but how do you respond to that position?

MR. GILLIS: Well, Your Honor, first of all, that is a privilege that must be invoked and established by the person raising it. In this case, in a response almost as an afterthought, they raised this question about opinion work product. They have not provided to the Court any evidence to establish that there was any litigation contemplated unless

Mr. Rafiekian was contemplating being prosecuted at the time. But even that, I don't think, would apply in this situation. So they haven't, in the first place,

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established their right to -- they haven't established that the work product doctrine applies in the first place.
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The Fourth Circuit law, as well as every other circuit -- indeed, the Supreme Court makes it abundantly clear that that is the burden to establish -- that is Rafiekian's burden to establish, which he argues something about the opinion work product, but he does not, in the first place, establish it, nor assert what is the litigation that was supposedly in contemplation when the FARA filings were made and when these other activities were undergoing. So there is no privilege for it.

Further, the -- well, I would leave it there,
Your Honor, unless you have further questions about it.

THE COURT: No. Your view is that since the recollections of the lawyer were with respect to communications that weren't made in anticipation of litigation, that there's no opinion work product to even be protected?

MR. GILLIS: No, Your Honor. Further, they haven't even raised it. They haven't established what litigation was contemplated.

The Fourth Circuit, as well as several others, have held that the claimed opinion work

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product -- and work product in general, actually, must
  be created because of anticipated litigation.
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             THE COURT: You don't think that the DOJ
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  linguiry into whether FIG and its principals were
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  obligated to file was within a sufficiently adversarial
   context for the work product privilege to apply?
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7
             MR. GILLIS: No, sir, Your Honor.
             THE COURT: All right.
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             MR. GILLIS: Also --
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             THE COURT: Go ahead.
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             MR. GILLIS: If they raised the privilege, we
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  would request the opportunity to respond to that more
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  fully in further briefing.
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             THE COURT: All right.
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             MR. GILLIS: Now, with respect to the
  attorney-client privilege, the grand jury's finding of
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  probable cause as to the existence of the conspiracy,
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  Your Honor, is compelling and essentially unreviewable.
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  With all due respect to the Court, I think the Supreme
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   Court has made abundantly clear in similar contexts, as
  they say in case after case, implying most recently
  that it's not going to be limited to the context in
22
  which that case was decided. But in case after case, a
  decision by the court of appeals -- or rather by the
25
  grand jury cannot be challenged. And as they say, the
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whole history of the grand jury institution
  demonstrates that a challenge to the reliability or
  competence of the evidence supporting the grand jury's
  finding of probable cause will not be heard.
  Kaley, K-A-L-E-Y.
5
             THE COURT:
                         Right.
7
             MR. GILLIS: It's in our briefs, Your Honor.
8
             THE COURT: I think they focus on the second
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  prong, and that is that there's no adequate showing
  that the communications were made in furtherance of
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11
   covering up or furthering the crime.
12
             MR. GILLIS: That is correct, Your Honor.
  Well, actually, they devote pages to the question of
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  whether there's sufficient evidence.
15
             THE COURT: I understand.
             MR. GILLIS: Okay. So, Your Honor, as to the
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  evidence that Rafiekian's statements to Covington and
18
  Verderame and, if you'd like me to cover it as well,
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  Alptekin's statements --
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             THE COURT: Please.
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             MR. GILLIS: -- to Arent Fox.
             And I'd like to, if I may, take a moment just
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  to emphasize what's in our papers in case anybody in
  Ithe audience has not read them. We make no contention
25
  whatsoever that any of those attorneys were in any way
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involved in a crime of fraud or that they otherwise
  knew what the defendant was up to.
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             Now, with respect to that, the Fourth
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   Circuit -- unlike some other circuits, but the Fourth
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  Circuit standard is only that it bear a close
  relationship to the client's existing or future scheme.
7
             Now, with respect to the close relationship,
  the statements that were made to Covington and
  Verderame had everything to do with the Turkey project
  to undermine -- to provide derogatory information as to
11
  Gulen.
12
             THE COURT: As I gather the thrust of their
13
  position, though, the statements that you're relying on
  don't link up with what is claimed to be the false
  statements in the FARA filing.
15
16
             MR. GILLIS: Your Honor, as to that -- so the
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  evidence shows that, first of all, Rafiekian's
18
  statements to Covington and to Verderame were
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  incorporated directly into the FARA filing that
  repeated these false statements.
                                     So a closer
  relationship to the false statements in the FARA filing
22
  could not be thought of.
23
             His lies to his attorneys concealed the
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involvement of the government of Turkey. He repeatedly

claimed that the government of Turkey was not involved,

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that it was only Inovo.
1
2
             He lied about payments made to Alptekin,
  which are clearly -- in the documentary evidence that
   we submitted, it show that those payments were
  allegedly for consulting fees. He claimed they were
5
  for refunds even when confronted with evidence to the
7
  contrary.
             He was questioned about evidence.
8
9
  e-mails that are the very evidence that we submitted to
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  the Court in support of the conspiracy, he was
  questioned about those e-mails by the attorneys.
12 his responses to all of those questions bears a very
13
  close relationship to the criminal conspiracy that's
  been found by the grand jury.
15
             With respect to Alptekin --
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             THE COURT: With respect to Rafiekian --
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             MR. GILLIS: Yes, sir.
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             THE COURT: -- are you -- one of the issues I
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  have is how the Court is to deal with these various
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  lissues without a statement-by-statement consideration
  and whether the Court needs some kind of an evidentiary
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  hearing ex parte or otherwise on that point.
23
             Are you seeking to introduce anything that's
24 Inot referenced in the indictment as statements to
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Covington by Rafiekian?

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1
             MR. GILLIS: I beg your pardon?
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             THE COURT: Rafiekian to Covington.
 3
             MR. GILLIS: We do, Your Honor. We plan to
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   call at least one attorney from --
5
             THE COURT: How is the Court supposed to know
6
   what those statements are before you present them?
7
             MR. GILLIS: Well, Your Honor, to the extent
  ■that -- the entire relationship is infected with this
  conspiracy, Your Honor. Everything that Rafiekian told
  him, in connection with those filings, were in
  furtherance of the crime. A statement-by-statement
12
  elicitation of what Rafiekian said to the attorneys
13
   that might be introduced at trial would take a
  considerable amount of time, Your Honor.
15
             If the Court desires, we could produce the --
  ex parte, we could produce the 302s of those lawyers.
17
  In fact, I believe that the defense has already had
18
  access to those 302s. I haven't -- we haven't heard
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  from them what specific statements in those 302s they
  believe are not covered by --
21
             THE COURT:
                         What about this notion that the
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  Covington representation really was in phases:
  linitial phase was really an information-gathering phase
  Ifor the purpose of making a determination and to
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  provide legal advice as to whether there should be a
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filing, and it was only after that judgment was made, based on communications that were provided for that purpose, that Covington then made a filing that relied on certain of those statements for the purposes of the filing? MR. GILLIS: Yes, Your Honor. That entire period is covered by the conspiracy as found by the grand jury. So the crime existed during that period. The fact-gathering by Covington, with respect to whether a FARA filing should be made, hinged upon what they were told by Rafiekian concerning whether the government of Turkey was involved, what his responses were to some of the e-mails that they uncovered during the course of their --THE COURT: But in the absence of a FARA Ifiling, you wouldn't be able to put those in evidence; would you? MR. GILLIS: Yes, Your Honor, because they would be probative certainly of the existence of the conspiracy. The conspiracy was complete upon the

MR. GILLIS: Yes, Your Honor, because they would be probative certainly of the existence of the conspiracy. The conspiracy was complete upon the agreement and didn't require any FARA filing at all. So what took place thereafter is certainly probative of his intent to conceal and to carry out the conspiracy.

But even if there was nothing that took place

 $\blacksquare$ after the FARA -- even if there was no FARA filing,

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Your Honor -- first of all, that would be in
  furtherance of the crime itself. Because if they
  concluded, based upon the defendant's statement, that
  no FARA filing was necessary, that would have been
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  basically a completion of the scheme.
6
             But, Your Honor, in this case, the
7
  undertaking by Covington determined whether a FARA
  filing was necessary was based both upon the statements
  that Rafiekian made to them and those that he made to
  Verderame that were then transmitted to Covington.
11
             THE COURT: All right. The one question I
12 have -- I guess it's more for Mr. Page with respect to
13
  Alptekin -- is how the Arent Fox opinion letter
  survives any privilege claim once it's turned over to
  Rafiekian.
15
16
             MR. GILLIS: That's a good question, Your
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  Honor. Could I have a moment, Your Honor?
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             THE COURT: Yes.
19
        (Counsel confer.)
20
             MR. GILLIS: With respect to the more recent
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   questions that the Court had at the end of my argument,
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  Mr. Turgeon would like to respond to some of those
  questions directly.
23
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             THE COURT: All right.
25
             MR. GILLIS: So, Your Honor, we submit that
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the crime, as established by the grand jury's finding, that the Fourth Circuit requires only a close relationship to the client's existing or future scheme, all of the statements that they made to Covington were 5 in the context of determining whether to file a FARA filing and whether to -- and what that FARA filing 7 would contain. All of those communications -- well, first of all, none of those communications, apart from that, would be introduced because they wouldn't be 10 relevant. To the extent that they're relevant to those determinations, Your Honor, they're infected entirely with the crime or fraud that he was up to during the 12 13 course of that consultation. 14 If the Court has no further questions as to that, I can pass on to Alptekin's argument. 15 16 THE COURT: All right. Let me just ask this because it was raised obliquely in Rafiekian's 17 18 opposition, but it was certainly the central point in 19 their pending motion to dismiss, which the government 20 hasn't responded to yet. That is this notion that an essential element of this crime is that there was no 21 illegal commercial transaction and that in order to 22 23 establish the crime-fraud exception, there's been no showing that there was a crime because there's no 25 showing that this was not a legal commercial

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transaction.
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2
             How do you respond to that whole line of
 3
  arqument?
 4
             MR. GILLIS: One moment, Your Honor.
5
        (Counsel confer.)
             MR. GILLIS: Your Honor, it was alluded to,
6
7
  \blacksquareand we would like the opportunity to -- Your Honor,
  \parallelthat's in the motion they just filed, and we have not
9
  yet responded to that. But I can try to on the fly --
10
             THE COURT: Give me a preview.
11
             MR. GILLIS: I'll try to give you a preview,
12 lif I may, off the top of my head. My colleagues may do
13
  a much better job. So I don't want to prejudice their
  arguments later on.
15
             But, Your Honor, with respect to whether this
  was a lawful commercial transaction, it clearly was
17
  not, as basically the jury has already found based upon
18
  lits finding of a criminal scheme. If their point is
19
  that that must be alleged in order for the indictment
20
   to not be defective, that is something that we could
  correct with a brief superseding indictment. But I
  submit that I believe our briefings will show that
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  that's not necessary because of the way in which it's
24 phrased in the statute. We have charged the statutory
25
  language. To the extent that there are other elements
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to that that they believe negate those elements of the
   offense --
 3
             THE COURT: But is it the case, as far as
 4
  you're concerned, that there is no filing requirement
 5
  lif it pertains to a legal commercial transaction?
 6
             MR. GILLIS: As to that, Your Honor, I'm
 7
  going to have to defer to the experts who will be
  responding to that motion.
 9
             THE COURT: All right.
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             MR. GILLIS: Would you like to hear argument
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   on the Alptekin crime-fraud --
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             THE COURT: Yes.
13
             MR. GILLIS: With respect to Alptekin's
  allegation -- or rather attorney-client privilege,
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  those allegations were carried directly forward into
  the -- rather that -- first of all, I'll start with the
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  premise I stated before, which is the grand jury
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  establishes the first prong.
19
             With respect to the second prong, his
  statements to Arent Fox after the fact, while entirely
21
  self-serving, demonstrate -- because they are
22
  internally false based upon the evidence that the Court
  already has -- the assertions in there concerning who
  the client was, what the purpose of the retention of
25
  FIG was, all of those things the evidence strongly
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refutes.

In fact, in Mr. Alptekin's initial response to our motion, he says that Alptekin retained FIG through his Dutch company. It was his hope that ultimately the Turkish government would take over and enlarge the scope.

He told the FBI that there was this project beforehand, but that the Turkish government dropped the ball, to use his words, and that, as a consequence of that, he went forward. That's his claim. Obviously, we submit that that is false.

Now, even in his own pleadings, he has given a conflicting statement to what is in his statements to the FBI, as well as inferentially in what he told Arent Fox. That does not appear, I don't believe, in any of the Arent Fox opinion letter, that allegation.

So his statements -- again, the Arent Fox allegation or -- in this Arent Fox opinion letter recounting what the defendant said are also very closely related to the conspiracy because they reiterate the falsity of statements made in the FARA filing.

They also are linked with other false statements made by Rafiekian. There's false, but consistent, statements that they make in different

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contexts and different forums or in different writings.
  So they are very closely related to the fraud.
                                                   Indeed,
  this letter entirely relates to this Turkey project.
   It doesn't relate to anything else. So, clearly,
  whatever he told Arent Fox, in connection with that,
5
  related directly to this conspiracy.
7
             THE COURT: All right. Let me ask you a more
  general question. I'm trying to get a better sense of
  what the government's views are on this. Let's assume
10
  the evidence were nothing more than that the Turkish
11
  government hired Company B and gave a general view of
  what it wanted Company B to do and Company B then hired
13
  Company A -- all right.
14
             MR. GILLIS: Yes, Your Honor.
15
             THE COURT: -- and with no further
16
  involvement of the Turkish government. Is that, under
  the government's view, sufficient to establish the
17
18
   offenses in this indictment?
19
             MR. GILLIS: The offense, Your Honor,
  requires direction or control by the foreign
21
  government.
22
             THE COURT: Right.
23
             MR. GILLIS: So, in your hypothetical, Your
  Honor, I think it would depend upon what the agreement
25
  was between the Turkish government and Alptekin and
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what he conveyed to FIG.
1
2
             We have -- because both the Flynn Intel Group
  and Inovo have been mentioned in the pleadings and are
   also in the media but also in our own pleadings, we
5
  have dispensed with the Company A, Company B aliases.
             So it would depend upon what that agreement
6
7
  was. At bottom, the law -- the violation is to agree
  Ito operate under the direction or control --
9
             THE COURT: I guess my question is what has
  been presented so far, either in the indictment or in
11
   the exhibits, that have been attached to your motions
12
  that shows anything beyond what I just outlined in very
  general fashion?
13
             MR. GILLIS: I'm sorry?
14
15
             THE COURT: What have you presented, either
  by way of the indictment or in the exhibits, that are
17
  attached to your motion that really shows anything
  beyond what I just generally outlined?
18
19
             MR. GILLIS: May I take a moment, Your Honor?
20
             THE COURT: Yes.
21
             MR. GILLIS: Your Honor, the evidence that it
22
  was more than merely the hiring by the Turkish
23
  government and that there was this conspiracy to
  conceal the relationship between FIG and the government
25
  of Turkey include the following:
                                     Rafiekian and
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Alptekin were at pains to keep secret their dealings
  with --
2
3
             THE COURT: Well, that's a conclusion.
4
  That's a characterization. What are you pointing to
5
  for that?
6
             MR. GILLIS: As to the evidence, Your Honor?
7
             THE COURT: Yes.
8
             MR. GILLIS: The e-mails.
9
             THE COURT: I know this spills a little bit
10
  over into whether the coconspirator statements come in,
11
  but it all seems to merge together at some point.
12
             MR. GILLIS: In Government's Exhibit 8 --
13
  beginning with Government Exhibit 8, if you have them,
  Your Honor --
14
15
             THE COURT: I do.
             MR. GILLIS: -- in the second-to-last
16
17
  sentence, he says --
18
             THE COURT: This is the memo on July 27.
19
             MR. GILLIS: His e-mail, yes, from July 27.
20
             THE COURT: Right.
21
             MR. GILLIS: He tells Alptekin: I will
22
  include our partners in the communications at the right
23
  time.
             Then in Exhibit 9 in the "PS" to the e-mail
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25
  of July 29 -- this is Alptekin telling Bijan Kian:
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Needless to tell you, but he asked me not to read in
  anyone else for the time being and keep this
  confidential.
4
             In Government's Exhibit 10, inferentially,
5
  Your Honor, as I'll say later -- in Government's
  Exhibit 10 where he lays out the design of this
  project, which is called truth in Government
  Exhibit 10, which is the initial -- he lays out there
  but he does not include anyone else in that e-mail as
  he had been requested by the highest officials in the
11 Turkish government.
12
             Again, in Government Exhibit 11: We will
13
  need to bring in other specialists, which I will talk
  to you about when we can Skype.
15
             THE COURT: This is all before the actual
  retention; is that right?
17
             MR. GILLIS: This is leading up to --
18
             THE COURT: Right.
19
             MR. GILLIS: Yes.
20
             THE COURT: When was the date of the actual
21
  retention as reflected in the contract between FIG
22
  and --
23
             MR. GILLIS: In the Inovo agreement, Your
2.4
  Honor?
25
             THE COURT:
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MR. GILLIS: There was the green light that
  was provided by the Turkish government as communicated
  by Alptekin to --
             If I may have one moment.
             Government Exhibit 14. Your Honor, I had a
   long -- this is Alptekin telling Flynn and Bijan Kian:
  II had a long meeting with Turkish Official 2 -- I
  believe it is -- upon the referral of Turkish
  Official 1. I explained what we can offer. He agreed
  Ito discuss in general lines at the council of ministers
   today -- which, Your Honor, is effectively the same as
12 ■the cabinet -- and subsequently with Senior Turkish
  Leader in more detail.
13
             So this very project is being discussed at
  the very highest levels, and it's being communicated
   to --
             THE COURT: I'm looking at an August 25
  e-mail that says, Thank you for informing us of your
19
  decision to engage Flynn Intel Group for operation
20
  confidence.
             I take it that's when the formal retention
  actually took place, somewhere right around there.
22
             MR. GILLIS: Yes, Your Honor, somewhere
24 Maround August -- well, August 10 is when the green
25
  light came from -- to use Alptekin's words, the green
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light to discuss confidentiality, budget, and the scope
   of the contract. That's August 10.
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             THE COURT:
                         Right.
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             MR. GILLIS: The very next day, for the first
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  time, Kian, the defendant, brings in others from FIG
  for the first time --
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             THE COURT: Right.
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             MR. GILLIS: -- and outlines what this
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  project is going to be. If you compare Government's
  Exhibit 18 to -- I believe it's Government's
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  Exhibit 10, they are virtually identical.
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             So what he was saying he was going to do for
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  the Turkish government under the truth project and what
  he then said was going to be the confidence project,
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  those are basically -- I mean, they're virtually
  identical.
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17
             THE COURT: I understand.
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             MR. GILLIS: So, Your Honor, there's also --
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  if the question, Your Honor, was what evidence is there
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   of the involvement of the government of Turkey in the
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  direction of the --
             THE COURT: Right, after the retention.
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23
             MR. GILLIS: After the retention. Your
  Honor, there's at least two pieces of evidence that are
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  central to that. One, there is, based upon prior
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communications, that are inferentially -- necessarily
were made during the course of this so-called truth
project, there was an agreement to pay Alptekin
 20 percent of this project.
          Because subsequently, once it became
supposedly the confidence project, in devising that,
Rafiekian expressly assured Alptekin, as he put it, I
did not touch your 20 percent.
          Alptekin then included that in the budget for
this project. These payments were made by Alptekin
from his Turkish account, and then immediately
thereafter there was a payment back to Alptekin of
20 percent.
          THE COURT: So the theory is that Alptekin
was essentially the factotum of the Turkish government.
          MR. GILLIS: Exactly, Your Honor. Not only
Ithe theory, but we submit in totality the evidence
makes that point very strongly.
          THE COURT: I understand.
          MR. GILLIS: Would you like more?
          THE COURT:
                      Sure.
          MR. GILLIS: Okay. So, Your Honor, also,
there is an e-mail from Rafiekian to Flynn saying that
he was going to postdate the contract to August 15 or
thereabouts, a date after they allegedly created this
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operation confidence, but he says right in there: We have been at work on this since July 15.

Which is during the course of this truth project, when admittedly they were dealing with the Turkish government directly.

Then there is a call that took place between Flynn and Alptekin or rather -- yes, Flynn and Alptekin in which they discussed a certain issue that had arisen, and they believed that they had resolved it. And Alptekin's response to Flynn was that he would take it up with a senior Turkish official. That then was circulated to the FIG team, including the defendant.

So there's this suppression of evidence, Your Honor, that the Turkish government was involved in this, admittedly based upon statements that they made to their attorneys. But admittedly from early in July through the time that this contract and beyond obviously -- but through the time that this contract, supposedly with Inovo and supposedly called now operation confidence, there was this long history of the Turkish government being directly involved in the direction of the project.

THE COURT: Right. There was some disclosure of that, is that right, in the FARA agreement? There was some disclosure of some involvement at some level

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by the Turkish government with respect to initially
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   contacting Inovo, the meeting in New York.
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             MR. GILLIS:
                         Yes.
 4
             THE COURT:
                         There were references to the
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  Turkish government participating in some level and
  benefiting in possibly some way; is that right?
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7
             MR. GILLIS: May I have a moment, Your Honor?
        (Counsel confer.)
8
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             MR. GILLIS: Your Honor, those statements
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  themselves are false, but more importantly, they were
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  made basically after the jig was up insofar as the --
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             THE COURT:
                         They're in the FARA filing that
13
   you contend was --
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             MR. GILLIS: Yes, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: -- the object of the conspiracy.
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             MR. GILLIS: Yes, Your Honor. And by that
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  Itime, they had to make certain explanations for why the
18
  Turkish government appeared to have some relationship
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  to the project. Basically, though, they continued to
  maintain that the client was --
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             THE COURT:
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                         Inovo.
22
             MR. GILLIS: Inovo. Thank you.
23
             They denied that the Turkish government was
  linvolved as a principal. They claimed that the
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  high-level cabinet level meeting that took place in New
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York, in which Rafiekian described as relating to
confidence, they denied that that meeting related to
the confidence project. So they claimed that this New
York meeting had nothing to do with it.
          So there are a number of false statements
that were made in the FARA filing, but fundamental to
those were, one, that the Turkish government was not
involved; and, two, that Inovo was the true client.
          THE COURT: All right.
          MR. GILLIS: There also, Your Honor, is --
lit's a point that just left my head, Your Honor.
                      I'm sure it will come back to
          THE COURT:
you.
          MR. GILLIS: It may after I leave, I'm sure.
          Do you have any further questions as to those
two motions?
          THE COURT: I don't.
          MR. GILLIS: Thank you, Your Honor.
          THE COURT: Mr. Turgeon.
          MR. TURGEON: Thank you, Your Honor.
          I apologize for the back and forth. That's
how we divided the responses here.
          THE COURT: No problem.
          MR. TURGEON:
                        I wanted to respond first to
Your Honor's question about the legal commercial
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transaction. Although we only received the defense's
motion, I think, less than -- I believe less than 48
hours ago and our responses --
          THE COURT: It was filed on the 6th.
          MR. TURGEON: It was on the 6th. Well, I
apologize, Your Honor.
          Our response is in any event still in --
          THE COURT: I understand.
          MR. TURGEON: With regard to the legal
commercial transaction and their vagueness challenge to
Section 951, two points: First, that depends entirely
on a finding that the legal commercial transaction
aspect is an essential element to the offense, and it
is not.
          THE COURT: As opposed to a defense; is that
what you're saying?
          MR. TURGEON: Yes, Your Honor, an affirmative
defense or a definition.
          THE COURT: All right.
          MR. TURGEON: And it is not, and there's
court of appeals precedent for that.
          Moreover, I would note -- and we're going to
explain this more fully. But there was no transaction
in this case. Transaction implies a defined scope.
This wasn't, you know, someone hiring a company to fix
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the roof of the Turkish embassy or something.

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THE COURT: Well, they were hired. understand it, they engaged in lobbying and then Flynn's op-ed.

MR. TURGEON: Yes, Your Honor, but look at the terms of the engagement. It was open-ended, and it was vague. We know from the evidence in this case and the documents we've submitted that the requirements changed over time. So that's -- that's why, Your Honor, when someone hires a law firm -- when a foreign government hires a law firm, Your Honor, that law firm either provides notice to the attorney general under Section 951 or registers under FARA. So that's a preview of that argument.

I also wanted to respond to Your Honor's question of communications not being privileged in the first place. Of course, I briefed things out, our full arguments. Your Honor, it doesn't matter whether Covington had decided to file a FARA registration or not at the time the defendant was interviewed. because, as the defendant knew, Covington was retained to respond to the DOJ's inquiry.

Now, whether that response came in the form 24 **∥**of a FARA registration or a letter to DOJ explaining why no registration was necessary and laying out the

facts, the defendant knew that the information he communicated to FIG's attorneys was going to be transmitted to DOJ. In fact, the Covington declaration states that the defendant was specifically informed of that fact.

Now, with regard to the FARA registration and whether that waived privilege, in addition to what Mr. Gillis said on that, the defense claims that there was no waiver because some of the false statements alleged in the indictment they say were not included in the FARA filing. Even if that were true -- and it's not -- that wouldn't be helpful to the defense.

That's because the Fourth Circuit has held -- and I'm quoting -- waiver is not limited to the precise information disclosed but includes all materials on the same subject as those provided to the government. And that's from the Martin Marietta case. Even the cases cited by the defense say as much.

Moreover, those false statements were, in fact, incorporated into the FARA filing. The government alleges material omissions, and the defendant's misrepresentations caused material omissions. They prevented Covington from accurately describing the scope of the project and the involvement of Turkish government officials in it.

Finally, you know, I have to note the defense's motion to suppress is much broader than those five false statements listed in the indictment.

They've moved to suppress everything that the defendant told FIG's lawyers. So I don't know why we're focused on those specific statements alone.

Your Honor hasn't asked about whether General Flynn had the ability to waive FIG's privilege, but, you know, I will say that the defense does make a big deal of the fact that General Flynn was cooperating with the government. But what difference does that make? He still had a fiduciary duty to the company.

The defense wants the Court to disregard that fact and to create some new privilege law. They want the Court to find that anytime a corporate officer begins cooperating with the government, the officer is presumed, as a matter of law, to be incapable of acting in the corporation's best interest. Of course, they provide no cites for that argument because that's not the law.

I mean, here's a hypothetical: A company's CEO learns there's an investigation of the company regarding false statements in one of the company's filings. As CEO, he has a fiduciary duty to the company. So what should he do? What would be in the

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company's best interest? The obvious answer is that
   the CEO should protect the company by waiving the
  privilege and allowing the wrongdoer to be identified
  and prosecuted.
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             Under the new rule the defense would have
  this Court fashion, the CEO has not duty to -- doesn't
  have a duty to the company. He has a duty to the
  wrongdoer. The defense thinks the CEO should let the
  wrongdoer hide behind the company's privilege and allow
  the company to be prosecuted instead. That can't be
11
   the law. There is no fiduciary duty to engage in a
12 Cover-up.
13
             So if we're assuming that General Flynn
  waived FIG's privilege, as the defense suggests, it's
15
  clear that doing so was in FIG's best interest. He was
  Itrying to clear the company, and the company is the
17
  only entity to which he had a duty. And it turns out,
18
  lit looks like he was successful in doing so because the
19
  company wasn't prosecuted.
20
             Unless Your Honor has anything else?
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             THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
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             Ms. Mitchell.
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             MS. MITCHELL: Yes, Your Honor. Good
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  morning, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: Good morning.
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MS. MITCHELL: Much as the government has
divvied up the arguments, so have we.
          THE COURT:
                      That's fine.
          MS. MITCHELL: I had intended to handle the
crime-fraud motion while Mr. MacDougall had intended to
handle and will handle the suppression aspect.
          THE COURT:
                      That's fine.
          MS. MITCHELL:
                         To the extent that Your Honor
wants to probe it further, Mr. Bereston was going to
handle the coconspirator's statement.
          THE COURT:
                      That's fine.
          MS. MITCHELL:
                         Thank you, Your Honor.
          So, Your Honor, I won't sort of make my
argument straightforward as I had set it out. You've
asked a number of questions, and I'm going to do my
best to focus in on those. I believe Your Honor has
hit really on the key issues.
          The first, of course, is the argument that we
make that the crime-fraud motion must be denied
because, in fact, this is opinion work product that
they seek to obtain.
                      This circuit is quite clear that
if you are looking at and working from oral statements
from a particular individual speaking to his attorneys
and the attorneys that are going to be then repeating
those or looking at their notes or memoranda of
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witnesses, those necessarily reveal the thought processes of those attorneys: Taking notes, what they write down, how they write it down, when they write it down, what they go back to, what they didn't write down.

So as in this standard, as Your Honor clearly identifies, in order to meet the production to get the waiver, the government has to show that the attorneys from Covington or Ms. Verderame were involved in this. They concede at the outset that they are not and thus really the inquiry should stop here, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, Mr. Gillis says that the conversations didn't take place in the required context for the purposes of the opinion work product privilege in the first instance.

MS. MITCHELL: We disagree with that, Your Honor. I can't imagine a circumstance in which I think I am in contemplation of litigation more than when I have received a letter from the Department of Justice, the nation's litigator, on whether or not I have complied with the law.

THE COURT: All right.

MS. MITCHELL: As a representative of a company that's being inquired, I can't imagine a circumstance in which the contemplation of litigation

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is more focused in advance of the actual filing of the litigation.

So we're happy to further brief that, but I think it absolutely does fall squarely within that.
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MS. MITCHELL: If we turn, Your Honor, however, to the standard test, first, the government

THE COURT: All right.

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says you don't need to really think very much because you can just look at the indictment in this case. In fact, Mr. Gillis called it compelling and unreviewable. I would suggest that's circular. The indictment itself

12 contains the very statements that we are discussing
13 here today, and this is just -- it is -- as I said, it
14 is circular.

First, Your Honor, this logic would eliminate the attorney-client privilege in basically every case. In fact, a case cited in our brief, the Stewart matter, addresses the same issue, and that case specifically raises the question of a false statement where defendants are accused of making a false statement to a government agency. Every time in which that happens, there would be a loss of protection of the attorney-client privilege if those statements are previously made to a lawyer on the same subject matter.

Your Honor, as I indicated, these various

statements are in the indictment at page 5. At least some handful of them are set out -- sorry, I don't have the paragraph -- paragraph 53. The government confirms in its brief that the violations found by the grand jury are based on several false statements and omissions that the defendant and Alptekin made to Covington & Burling and Verderame for inclusion in the filing.

So, again, as I said, Your Honor, this is quite circular.

Looking beyond that point, the government cannot meet the first prong of this test. First of all, Your Honor, the defendant was not engaged in or planning a criminal or fraudulent scheme. As Your Honor quite appropriately pointed out, these communications were made in January and March of 2017, but even by the indictment's own face, there's no conduct with respect to this after November 2016. FIG no longer was performing any work under the Inovo engagement. That officially ended even by its own terms on November 15.

As I indicated, the indictment really has no allegation with respect to any actions by anyone after November 8 that was published.

THE COURT: Well, the allegation is that the

conspiracy was for the purposes of concealing the involvement of the Turkish government and the false statements to the lawyers for the purposes of filing a fraudulent or a false FARA statement was part of that conspiracy in furtherance of the conspiracy to hide the involvement of the Turkish government.

While I understand that the actual conduct ended in the fall, why under the government's theory wouldn't this conspiracy extend into the spring?

MS. MITCHELL: For the very point you were asking the questions of the government, which is what evidence do they have following --

THE COURT: That's a different issue.

MS. MITCHELL: Yes. But as you pointed out, it is directly related. We would suggest and submit to the Court that following -- I don't think anybody would argue from our side that, yes, initially, our client absolutely wanted the government of Turkey to be his client. That would have been fabulous. As it turned out, that didn't happen, and he was retained by Inovo to do work.

And so, other than sort of argument and conclusions, there really is no evidence that there was any scheme. In fact, Your Honor, the one thing that is notably missing from the indictment and from the

conversation here today is that our client, shortly after entering into this contract, sought the advice of an attorney on this very point saying -- going to the attorney and saying, We need to file a FARA. We need to file this statement.

And he was told otherwise.

So, Your Honor, there's never been -- there's no evidence of a conspiracy, and to the extent that there is any evidence that postdates that, it's quite to the contrary.

Your Honor, with respect to the conspiracy and particularly the conspiracy to make false statements under FARA, the government has not met its burden additionally.

First of all, the contents of this were determined not only by Mr. Rafiekian and Mr. Flynn but their attorneys. The government, again, concedes that their attorneys are not part of a conspiracy. They do have some allegations that there was sort of parallel conduct, if you will, of Mr. Alptekin in the context that he provided information to the Covington attorneys, but they have no evidence to show that there was any agreement between them, any coordination between them. Again, it's speculation going back to sort of drawing on information that they have from July

of the year prior.

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I would also add, Your Honor, there's no evidence to suggest that Mr. Alptekin's statements were considered and/or used in the FARA statement.

And with respect to the FARA filing, Your Honor, there really -- there is no showing that the FARA filing contains any false statements or material omissions. Rather, as we explain at some length in our opposition -- and I'm happy to go through them.

THE COURT: You did in your briefing.

MS. MITCHELL: Yes. Right, and I don't need 12 to do it here.

But, Your Honor, the statements in there are cherry-picked from an entire filing, as the Court just lidentified, and was discussing with the government. They are stripped of their important context.  $\parallel$ example, of course, is that at paragraph 62 of the lindictment, the government alleges that FIG understood the engagement to be focused on improving U.S. business organizations' confidence regarding doing business in Turkey, particularly with respect to the stability of Turkey and its suitability as a venue for investment and commercial activity.

The government doesn't tell us why they believe that statement is false or the material facts

which may be omitted. But reading the entire lindictment, one can posit that it's based on the government's view that the purpose of the engagement, which they describe in the indictment at paragraph 3, lis that they contend that it was to influence U.S. 5 politicians and public opinion concerning a Turkish citizen living in the United States whose extradition was being sought by the government of Turkey. 9 However -- and I think Your Honor just pointed to this precise example -- a complete reading of the filing reveals that FIG was actually quite 12 Itransparent about this. In fact, in the very next paragraph, which, of course, is in the filing but not 13 ∥in the indictment, FIG expressly disclosed that work -under the contract pertaining to Mr. Gulen -specifically, they stated, Under the contract Flynn 17 ∥Intel Group conducted open-source research for Inovo at 18 Inovo's direction. The research was conducted by 19 independent contractors retained for this purpose, 20 focused on Mr. Fethullah Gulen and charter schools in 21 the United States that are associated with or allegedly associated with Mr. Gulen. 22 23 As we've done in the motion, Your Honor, we've gone over time and again where the government has 25 cherry-picked and left important information outside

the scope of its indictment -- of the four corners of the indictment.

Your Honor, one additional point. Mr. Gillis alleged that the FARA filing said that Turkey was not involved. Actually, the filing did not say that Turkey was not involved. What it said was they didn't know whether and the extent to which Turkey was involved in FIG's retention by Inovo. So, again, it's a failure to look at that filing and to be careful about looking at that filing and what it says.

THE COURT: Right.

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MS. MITCHELL: It's premised on this speculation or argument about what happened six, eight months before it and sort of an unwillingness to acknowledge that a business deal that our client and Mr. Alptekin hoped to get with the government of Turkey didn't come through and an unwillingness to acknowledge, as is set forth in a number of pieces of evidence that the government has, including Mr. Kelley's affidavit, as well as the FARA filing itself, that instead, Inovo retained Flynn Intel Group.

Anything additional Your Honor would like to

Anything additional Your Honor would like to hear on this point?

THE COURT: No.

MS. MITCHELL: All right. I will turn it

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over to Mr. MacDougall.
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             THE COURT: All right.
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             MR. TROUT: Your Honor, may I?
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             THE COURT: Yes.
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        (Counsel confer.)
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             MS. MITCHELL: I am being appropriately
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   corrected. The FARA filing does explicitly include a
  reference to the Arent Fox letter. So I misspoke
 9
  there.
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             THE COURT: All right. Mr. MacDougall.
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             MR. MACDOUGALL: Thank you, Your Honor.
12 know we're kind of going in reverse and the government
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  has already articulated its opposition. I'd like to
  briefly address the motion to suppress and to dismiss,
  subparagraph B of Count 1 of the indictment.
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             Your Honor, we're relying on the exclusionary
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  rule here and the Fourth and Fifth Amendment rights
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  that this client, this defendant has as the case goes
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  forward.
             There's been much talk about --
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             THE COURT: That really rises or falls with
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  the government's motions for crime fraud or
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  communications for the purposes of public filing;
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  doesn't it?
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             MR. MACDOUGALL: Well, it does, Your Honor,
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  but I think the distinction here is that -- and as the
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Court has seen this, I'm sure, hundreds of times, the

crime-fraud exception is almost always brought during the investigative stage. It's almost always sought when the case is under investigation and done through 5 evidentiary proceedings. Here it didn't happen that way, and the government is trying to fix that up on the leve of trial. And the reason that's important, Your Honor, I believe, and I think the evidence will ultimately show, is this wasn't a waiver. There was no waiver of the privilege. There was a breach. It was taken, and it was taken through a series of events I'd 12 like to briefly articulate. But in taking the value of 13 that opinion and work product and then incorporating it into the indictment, the government essentially 15 achieved what it should have sought but didn't with the grand jury and with grand jury evidence and with a crime-fraud order. 17 18 Your Honor, the Court has heard at pretrial 19 hearings a great deal of talk about what the evidence will show and what the facts are. There's a few things  $\parallel$ that are not in dispute at this stage. I'd like to 22 touch on those because I think they take us right to the point of what really happened here with the

privilege and why any introduction of it at trial

should be precluded. The first is the engagement

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letters. There were two of them signed.

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lis what you're suggesting. Let's assume there was no valid waiver and there was a breach of the privilege in the first instance. Is it your position that the crime-fraud exception doesn't save that taint that would otherwise attach from the invalid waiver, or is lit your view, which I assume is the government's view, that if they were covered by the crime fraud, there was no privilege in the first place and, therefore, you didn't need a waiver -- you didn't need a court determination that there was a crime-fraud exception? MR. MACDOUGALL: Your Honor, I would -- my response would be that the constitutional protections Ithat we're relying on here and that the right to be Ifree of unlawful searches and seizure, would trump any crime-fraud doctrine or any application of the crime-fraud exception. The harm was done, and then the Ifruit of that harm was brought into the indictment made public, and now the government at the very last stage is trying to recoup that.

THE COURT: Let me ask this, and I think this

Your Honor, I think the answer is that you can't overcome a constitutional failure like that, a constitutional violation. That opinion work product and all that flows from it is tainted. It's the

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poisonous tree, and I believe it's out of the case,
  Your Honor, under applicable law.
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             If I may, Your Honor, with regard to the
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  sequence of events.
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             THE COURT: Yes.
6
             MR. MACDOUGALL: January 9, 2017, two
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  engagement letters are signed by Covington, one with
  General Flynn and one with Flynn Intel Group.
8
9
             THE COURT:
                         What was the date?
10
             MR. MACDOUGALL: January 9, 2017, Your Honor.
11
             THE COURT: They had consulted before that;
12 hadn't they?
13
             MR. MACDOUGALL: I believe so, Your Honor.
  Yes, I believe that's right.
15
             But the engagement letter from Flynn Intel
  Group has an important provision. It says if a
17
  conflict arises between Mr. Flynn and the corporation,
18
  Ithe corporation gets another lawyer. It's a reasonable
19
  provision. I see it all the time. They thought about
   that at the beginning. A year goes by. December 1
  Mr. Flynn pleads, and he pleads to a one-count criminal
22
  linformation. What we're going to see here, Your Honor,
23
  is a series of --
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                         When was that?
             THE COURT:
25
             MR. MACDOUGALL: December 1, 2017, he pleads
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in the District of Columbia.

What we're going to see, Your Honor, in each of these instances, is conduct and activity that doesn't make sense unless you begin to look at it through the lens of an effort to invade the attorney-client privilege.

Because when you look at the information that was filed, that Mr. Flynn pled to, there's not a whisper of Turkey. It's about his statements to -- his involvement and his statements with the Russian ambassador and the false statements he made after that. There's not a word of it in the information.

But you go to the statement of facts, and the Court has seen thousands of them. They are intended to articulate the elements of the offense to which the defendant is pleading, and that's it. But tacked on to the end of that, the Court will find paragraph 5 that describes in general terms the government's theory of the Turkey allegation.

It doesn't make any sense. Everyone has admitted that General Flynn made other false statements. There's all kinds of things, and the typical defendant coming in has told the government about a whole range of bad conduct and offenses. But the statement of facts that supports the information is

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confined to the elements of the offense. It raises the
question: Why is this Turkish story added on the end?
I think the answer emerges.
          But on December 1, when that plea is entered,
another unusual event takes place, and that is that
Covington doesn't leave. Covington doesn't look back
at its engagement letter and say, conflict of interest.
            The reason that that's so important is they
We're out.
have incorporated into that statement of facts the
Turkey investigation. The Turkey investigation is
there. There's no question. Textbook conflict of
linterest between the corporation to which Mr. Turgeon
described Mr. Flynn having a fiduciary duty and
Mr. Flynn himself. They have to get out, but they
don't.
          THE COURT: Do we have as an exhibit
somewhere Flynn's statement of facts?
          MR. MACDOUGALL: I don't know that, Your
Honor, but we can certainly file that with the Court.
          THE COURT:
                      All right.
          MR. MACDOUGALL: So on December 1, Mr. Flynn
and the Flynn Intel Group are unquestionably adverse
and Covington continues to work on -- I'll echo what
Mr. Gillis said. I cast no aspersions on Covington or
∥the lawyers. I think they were acting in what they
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perceived to be a zealous approach to defending
  Mr. Flynn, but the facts are the facts.
3
             What's also not in dispute is that -- and we
4
  have raised it multiple times, and we have heard no
  explanation from the government or Covington or
  Ms. Verderame or anyone else. March 25 a false
  declaration is prepared and signed by Mr. Flynn.
  Mr. Turgeon was noting Mr. Flynn's fiduciary duty to
  the corporation. Signing a false declaration that says
  a shareholders meeting took place when none took place,
   that says a board meeting took place when none took
12 place, and then filing it with the Delaware secretary
13
  of state to dissolve the corporation, if there is not a
  casebook breach of fiduciary duty, I don't know what
  that is.
15
16
             THE COURT:
                         That was March 25?
17
             MR. MACDOUGALL: Yes, Your Honor.
18
             THE COURT: When was the FARA filing?
                                                     The
19
  17th?
20
             MR. MACDOUGALL: I believe that's right, Your
21
  Honor.
           Yes, the 17th.
22
             MS. MITCHELL: The 7th.
23
             MR. MACDOUGALL: Sorry, Your Honor, March 7,
  2017.
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             THE COURT:
                         March 7.
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             MR. MACDOUGALL: The declaration is signed
   the 25th. It's signed. It's filed April 10, 2018,
  filed with the secretary of state.
 4
             No one --
 5
             THE COURT: The dissolution occurred a year
  later basically?
 6
 7
             MR. MACDOUGALL: That's right.
 8
             THE COURT:
                         Okay.
 9
             MR. MACDOUGALL: The only -- the consequence
  of the dissolution is it cuts off Mr. Rafiekian's
  rights as a shareholder and a director. He can't say
12 to Mr. Flynn and his lawyers: I need to have a board
13
  meeting. I need to know what's going on here. I still
  have a corporation.
15
             By dissolution -- by filing the dissolution,
  Ifraudulent though it may be, Covington's position and
17
  subsequently the government's position is he's cut off.
18
  He's got no more rights. He's gone. Then a hopelessly
19
  conflicted Mr. Flynn begins to call the shots with
  regard to the attorney-client privilege and the opinion
21
  work product.
22
             And that process continues into June 2018.
  We go onto the filing April 10. The document is
24 prepared March 25. June 2018 -- the Court has seen
25
  this in the filings -- e-mails from Mr. Kelner to
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Mr. Flynn now identifying the prosecutor by a first name who is handling the case against Bijan. the bottom line is the EDVA prosecutors are asking that FIG, Flynn Intel Group, waive the privilege. later, again, without any notice to Mr. Rafiekian or his lawyers, the waiver letter issued by Covington goes 7 to the government that begins, Our client, the Flynn Intel Group.

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A corporation that has been dissolved, a corporation that they asserted at the beginning of their representation, if it became adverse, they would 12 Iget out, is still their client. From that flows the disclosure. Your Honor, I submit from that flows the breach. They had no right to do that. They should not have been representing that corporation, but the reason they continued was that if they called another lawyer  $\parallel$ in, the other lawyer would say, Wait a minute. I don't have a duty to Mr. Flynn. My duty is to the corporation.

The consequence might have been quite different.

The same explanation can only support the filing of the false declaration. Let's cut off Mr. Rafiekian. There's a case against Bijan. Let's segregate him, and let's give the government what it

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Mr. Rafiekian anymore.

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wants because, ultimately, it's the government that
controls Mr. Flynn's sentencing, whether he gets his
5K1 and whether he's ultimately incarcerated.
          No crime-fraud exception, as the Court has
noted, during the investigation, and that is almost
always the case. It's rarely brought at this stage,
late in a proceeding.
          So, Your Honor, what really happened here,
and why should all of this evidence be suppressed and
paragraph B of Count 1 struck from the indictment,
dismissed?
          Flynn Intel Group had valuable rights to
protect.
          There's no question about that. This Court
has heard from half a dozen groups of lawyers talking
about the efficacy of that. Mr. Flynn became a
government agent. He was interviewed 20 times.
There's 20 302s. This is public. He became the most
aggressive, active, energetic government agent
cooperating witness that probably anyone has ever seen.
          The purpose was to obtain control of the
privilege. To do that, a false declaration that no one
has even tried to explain, signed by Mr. Flynn,
prepared by his lawyers is filed in Delaware, the
consequence of which is we don't have to talk to
                        He's off the table. This is a
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contortion of the law, Your Honor. Covington and Mr. Flynn violated the privilege. They want to dress it up as a waiver now very late in the game.

Either Mr. Gillis or Mr. Turgeon offered a hypothetical, Your Honor. If I may, Your Honor, in conclusion, here's a hypothetical that really matches this conclusion, this set of facts. The government has a cooperating witness who is an employee, maybe a senior employee of a corporation. He says, I would really like to have a look at the legal file in the corporation's office. Do you know where the key is? The cooperating witness says, Yeah, actually, 13 II do.

His lawyer drives him to the office one night. Nobody is around. He goes in. He gets it, and 16 he gives it to the government.

There's no factual distinction here. the government may say the distinction is he committed a crime. He broke in. The crime was committed here, Your Honor, in the State of Delaware. Nobody doubts that. Nobody has even challenged that. That's what happened here, a taking, Your Honor, a taking, a breach dressed up as a waiver. It wasn't a waiver, and it was unlawful, Your Honor. The Court should recognize that by suppressing that evidence in its entirety at trial.

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1
             Thank you, Your Honor.
 2
             THE COURT: All right. I think we have one
 3
  more from your side.
 4
             MS. MITCHELL:
                           I'm not sure, Your Honor.
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  you going to hear additional argument with respect to
   the coconspirator statement separately, or do you want
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   that addressed here?
             THE COURT: Let me hear it now.
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             MS. MITCHELL: Mr. Bereston.
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             MR. BERESTON: Good morning, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: Good morning.
                           Your Honor, before the
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             MR. BERESTON:
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  government can introduce out-of-court statements by
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  alleged coconspirators, it needs to establish by a
  preponderance of the evidence the existence of the
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  conspiracy and that those statements were made during
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  and in furtherance of the conspiracy. The government
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  simply failed to meet that burden here for any of the
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  out-of-court statements referenced in the indictment
  for any of the alleged coconspirators.
21
             The scope of the conspiracy here is critical
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  to the Court's analysis of this issue. Let's start
  with Count 1A, which is the conspiracy to violate
  Section 951. Mr. Rafiekian is not charged with
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  conspiring to act as an agent of a foreign government.
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He's charged with conspiring to act as an agent without prior notification to the attorney general, and that's the key language here, Your Honor.

The touchtone of any conspiracy analysis is when there was an agreement between two or more persons to commit an illegal act. So the salient question here becomes, has the government established by a preponderance of the evidence that there was an agreement between Mr. Rafiekian and anyone else not to notify the attorney general to the extent Turkey was even involved in the project? There's simply no 12 evidence of an agreement here.

To be sure, Your Honor, Mr. Rafiekian did not act as an agent of a foreign government. Flynn Intel Group contracted with Inovo, which is a private company. It's owned by a private business man, the codefendant in this case. The government makes only conclusory allegations that fail to establish an agency relationship between the Flynn Intel Group and the 20 Turkish government.

In any event, Your Honor, such actions would not standing alone be a crime. It's not a crime to act as an agent of a foreign government. Indeed, Section 951 itself lists a number of instances in which you can act as an agent of a foreign government.

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linstance, if you -- if they're engaged in a legal
   commercial transaction, if you're an official diplomat.
  It's only a crime to do so without prior notification
   to the attorney general. That's the crime that's
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  charged here.
             So to meet its burden in this case by a
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  preponderance of the evidence, the government needs to
  put forth evidence that Mr. Rafiekian agreed with the
  coconspirators to deprive the attorney general of
  notification. The government has failed to do so here.
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             The allegations made by the government in its
12 briefing have absolutely --
13
             THE COURT: Go back a minute. You say that
  it's not a crime if you're engaged in a legal
15
  commercial transaction so long as you provide
  notification. Are you saying that you still need to
  provide notification?
17
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             MR. BERESTON: I don't believe that that's
19
  the case under Section 951.
20
             THE COURT: All right.
21
             MR. BERESTON:
                            That's a --
22
             THE COURT: I misheard you then.
23
             MR. BERESTON: Yeah. It's sort of a separate
  linstance in which you can be acting as an agent of a
25
  foreign government as provided by 951, Section 951.
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THE COURT: All right.

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MR. BERESTON: The allegations made by the government's briefing have absolutely nothing to do with any effort to hide Turkey's involvement. Instead, we've submitted evidence showing that FIG's initial failure to register with the attorney general was not the object of any conspiracy but rather the result of Mr. Rafiekian's conversations with FIG's legal counsel, Bob Kelley.

As we've highlighted Your Honor, several weeks after FIG began its work, Mr. Rafiekian contacted 12 Mr. Kelley for the specific purpose of registering under FARA. In fact, he said -- and I'm quoting, Your Honor -- We have to register with FARA at the Justice Department.

That's what he said to Mr. Kelley. Mr. Kelley reviewed the work that the Flynn Intel Group was doing for Inovo and said that, you know, FIG doesn't need to file under the Foreign Agents Registration Act. It's sufficient if they file under the Lobbying Disclosure Act. Mr. Kelley prepared and filed that LDA filing.

The government submitted no evidence to suggest that either Mr. Alptekin or anyone in the Turkish government was involved in that decision, Your Honor.

I would like to now turn to Count 1B, which alleges a conspiracy to make false statements in a FARA filing. Your Honor, we can quickly dispatch with any argument that there was an agreement between the defendant and any Turkish government official about making false statements in a FARA filing. The government itself makes no mention in its briefing of Turkish officials when discussing the FARA filing at all. It has pointed to no evidence that the Turkish government was involved at all in this process. As such, any statements referencing -- any statements related to Count 1B should be excluded from trial.

With respect to Mr. Alptekin, the

With respect to Mr. Alptekin, the government -- in allegations that Mr. Rafiekian and Mr. Alptekin separately made false statements to individual attorneys with respect to FIG's FARA filing, Your Honor, as we file it in our brief, allegations of parallel conduct like these are insufficient to state a claim for conspiracy. The case on that, as we file it, is Bell Atlantic Corporation v. Twombly.

Next, Your Honor, the Fourth Circuit has held that evidence independent of the hearsay statements is required to establish a conspiracy for the purpose of the Rule 801. Now, to be sure, the hearsay statements

themselves do not show agreement to fail to notify the attorney general or to make false statements in a FARA filing. Even if they did, there's no independent evidence here that establishes the conspiracy even when taken together with the hearsay statements.

Even if we take as true the allegation -- the independent evidence that the government has offered, at most it shows that Turkey was aware of the work that FIG was doing. It doesn't show any agreement between Mr. Rafiekian to hide Turkey's involvement in that work or to make false statements in the FARA filing.

Lastly, Your Honor, we think this is an issue that should be resolved before trial. It's certainly within the Court's discretion to do so. We believe the Court has all the information it needs to do so now. The government has simply failed to establish the existence of an agreement here.

Lastly, Your Honor, this case is unique. The indictment itself references upwards of 17 out-of-court statements by coconspirators. There are at least five unindicted coconspirators whose statements the government has indicated they plan to introduce at trial. We think that if we wait until trial to resolve this issue, it's going to result in a significant interruption to the trial itself and a significant

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chance of prejudice to Mr. Rafiekian if these otherwise
  inadmissible hearsay statements are heard by the jury.
  We think it would avoid unfair surprise to
   Mr. Rafiekian and allow him to adequately prepare his
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  defense. We simply ask the Court's assistance in doing
6
  so.
7
             Thank you, Your Honor.
             THE COURT: All right. Mr. Page.
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9
             MR. PAGE: Your Honor, Rodney Page together
  with my colleague, Jennifer Kies. We appreciate the
11
   opportunity to appear especially for the limited
12 purpose of addressing the motion of the government to
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  apply the crime-fraud exception to communications of
  Mr. Alptekin with Arent Fox.
15
             In the interest of time, Your Honor, I don't
  plan to duplicate what's been said. I think, in large
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  part, the position of Mr. Alptekin is a subset of the
  positions and issues raised with respect to the other
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19
  defendant. You've heard that. It's been briefed by
  both parties. I will try to address your specific
  issues.
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22
             I think that the principal concern we have is
  that the government is drawing with a very broad brush
  here when it tries to apply the crime-fraud exception,
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  essentially relying on the indictment itself and the
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fact of the indictment as justification for doing so.

As was said by one of the counsel earlier, if  $\parallel$ that's basically the rule, then it means that the attorney-client privilege may not exist. If the indictment itself can simply refer to statements of lawyers who are not conspirators, who are not being charged with anything, who are said by the government to be totally innocent, if those statements alone then open up the privilege, then there may be no privilege.

I want to call the Court's attention in particular to a discrepancy, as I see it, in the logic 12 of the government, and I think it will address the Court's earlier question about the Arent Fox opinion letter and the waiver. I think it also highlights how the government, in our view, is being very imprecise, if I can say that, about their approach to the crime-fraud exception.

In the indictment -- it's in paragraph 54B -it is alleged that there is a statement that our client told Arent Fox that it had not been consulted on the opinion piece that was published and that he would have opposed it if asked. But the motion from the government actually characterizes it totally differently. The motion from the government says -- in referring to why the crime-fraud exception should be

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waived, it says, for example, FIG -- the FIG filing
said that Flynn had written the op-ed piece on his own
initiative and that the others were not consulted.

That's a different spin. It's a different type of --
it's a different articulation with other types of
specifics and facts that would be involved.
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In fact, what's referred to in the FARA filing and what is the reference to the Arent Fox letter has no reference at all to the authorship of the op-ed piece. It is on other subjects, which is who Inovo is, what the nature of its business is, and whether it had retained Flynn for a specific purpose. There's not a single reference to the op-ed piece.

The government is actually not concerned, it appears, with what the specifics are. They just want a blanket waiver of the attorney-client privilege.

Our position on this is that if there's any justification at all to waive the privilege, it has to be done on the basis of specific communications. The Court should be reviewing the specific questions that are going to be asked. Because in doing so, you might be able to avoid the opinion work product problem, which is inherent in the approach the government is taking.

As was suggested earlier, this attempt to

waive the privilege -- to impose a waiver is being done at an odd time in the case. This is a situation where normally, in the gathering of evidence, the government would find a reason to ask for a waiver of the crime-fraud exception. At this point, they have plenty of evidence. They are on the eve of trial, and they are going backwards. They are doing it because they don't want to address the specifics by simply asking the Court to make a broad waiver.

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Your Honor, our objection is that there is no basis to do that on the indictment, that what the 12 government proposes when it tries to be specific about what it's seeking is actually inconsistent. We would ask you to reject that approach, and if it's going to go forward at all, do it on a communication-by-communication basis.

THE COURT: All right. What about my specific issue?

MR. PAGE: So the specific is this, and I alluded to this earlier. The Arent Fox letter being shared with Covington, we would contend, is simply an ordinary sharing of information on a common privilege basis. What Covington then did was in effect quote from or refer to specifics that go into the document itself that was filed with FARA. That's a much more

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limited set of circumstances and set of facts.
  to my point that the government's approach here is as
  broad as possible. They don't want to deal with
  specifics. So their approach is simply a blanket
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  waiver.
             If the Court were inclined to go that way, it
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  would have to be a very limited application.
                                                 It would
  have to be limited also as to what questions are being
  asked, what communications are being referred to, and
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  there would have to be an examination of that context,
11
  as well as what Covington said when it characterized
12
  the Arent Fox material.
13
             THE COURT: All right.
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             MR. PAGE:
                        Thank you.
             THE COURT:
                         Thank you.
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             Mr. Gillis, I'll give you an opportunity.
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  Also, if you could, respond more specifically to
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  anything else you want to say about the coconspirator
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  statements issue and the sufficiency of the evidence on
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   the existence of the conspiracy.
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             MR. GILLIS: Yes, Your Honor.
22
             THE COURT: You've given the Court what
  you're relying on for the, quote, independent evidence
  with respect to the existence of the conspiracy that
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would justify the coconspirator statements that you've

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presented; is that right?
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             MR. GILLIS: That's correct.
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             THE COURT: We have it in the briefing and in
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   the indictment.
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             MR. GILLIS: Yes, and in the exhibits that we
  submitted, Your Honor.
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 7
             THE COURT: Right.
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             MR. GILLIS: That --
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             THE COURT: Let me ask you this. It's not in
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  the indictment. Is the government alleging that
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  Mr. Flynn was part of this conspiracy?
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             MR. GILLIS: We are not, Your Honor.
             THE COURT: Right. So you're not presenting
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  any statements by him, any testimony -- there would be
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  no evidence from him as to the existence of the
  conspiracy?
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             MR. GILLIS: Well, Your Honor -- no, Your
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  Honor, as to that. There will certainly be testimony
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  from General Flynn. And from that testimony, the jury
   could draw a reasonable inference that there was a
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  conspiracy, but we are not -- we do not contend that
22
  General Flynn was a part of that conspiracy.
23
             THE COURT: All right.
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             MR. GILLIS: With respect to the Kelley
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  declaration, Your Honor, as far as what Ms. Mitchell
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raised, our position as to that is that that's merely
another step in furtherance of the conspiracy. When
asked a direct question by Mr. Kelley who the client
was, Rafiekian claimed that it was Inovo, a private
client. That simply was untrue. He knew it was untrue
at the time. What advice Kelley provided at that time
was, therefore, inaccurate based upon what that advice
of counsel defense requires, which is a complete and
full breast of all of the facts involved in the case.

That certainly was not done here as the declaration
itself demonstrates.

With respect to the question of the attorney-client privilege and the standard, it is probable cause, Your Honor. The facts that we have shown, that we have argued, and that are in the indictment certainly establish probable cause that would be sufficient for obtaining a warrant.

So it is a standard, we submit, has been met. Actually, as to that point, we do agree with counsel, that the Court has the information it needs to make a ruling with respect to the government having established the existence of a conspiracy. We'd submit that the Court should rule that there has been sufficient evidence presented in the form of the independent evidence that we have supplied to the

Court.

I don't submit that the indictment itself would suffice for that position. Obviously, that's a determination that could be made during trial. But it could also be made in advance of trial, and the exhibits that we have submitted together with the argument that we've made as to what the reasonable inferences are as to that, we submit, would allow the Court to make a determination now that indeed probable cause as to the existence a conspiracy has been established quite independent of the indictment.

I want to address briefly one thing. I'm no longer going to write e-mails addressed to Mark, Bob, and Stacey. I will tell you that. It's all going to be Mr. This or Mr. That because, apparently, that indicates something nefarious about the communications between Flynn's lawyers and the Covington lawyers.

If I may, Your Honor, the statements in Flynn's statement of facts, the last paragraph, paragraph 5, Mr. MacDougall characterized those as having been tacked on. Well, as the Court knows, it's commonplace for additional facts to be included in the statement of facts, not the least of which is because it's relevant to sentencing and it is other relevant conduct. As well as that it is something that, I'm

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sure, when he was a prosecutor, Mr. MacDougall would
have done in certain cases. So it's not necessary that
the statement of facts be confined only to the facts
necessary to support the plea. As I'm sure the Court
has seen, any number of statements of fact go beyond
that.
          May I have one moment, Your Honor?
          THE COURT:
                      Yes.
          MR. GILLIS: Your Honor, if you have any
further questions with respect to the establishment of
 the attorney-client privilege or the crime-fraud
exception, I'd be happy to try and answer them.
          THE COURT: Let me just make sure I'm clear.
The government does not intend to present any evidence
and you are not asking the Court to consider any
evidence from Flynn that Flynn witnessed any agreement
between these alleged coconspirators to conceal the
involvement of the Turkish government; is that correct?
          MR. GILLIS: Your Honor, not necessarily.
What he is going to testify to would lead to a logical
inference of that, including the e-mails that he's
received and those that we have brought to the Court's
lattention, as well as other testimony that he will
provide that will suggest that the government of Turkey
was involved. He was aware of certain of the e-mails
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Ithat said, you know, Needless to say, we don't want to
  mention who is behind this.
             THE COURT: Well, those are the e-mails
 3
 4
  you've submitted.
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             MR. GILLIS: Exactly, Your Honor.
 6
             With respect to the testimony, yes, his
 7
  testimony is going to go well beyond what is contained
  In the documents that we've produced. So I would not
  want to limit myself to the notion that there won't be
  any testimony from Mr. Flynn that -- or rather from
11
  General Flynn that would say that he was not a witness
12 to instances that would suggest that they were
13
  concealing this.
14
             Obviously, as the statement of facts that
  General Flynn agreed to, the FARA filing that
15
  \parallelultimately was made and is the subject of paragraph 5
  of his statement of facts, he acknowledges the
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18
  involvement of the government of Turkey, among other
19
  things, was not made in the FARA filing and that that
  was false.
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21
             THE COURT: All right. In any event, you've
  submitted in your exhibits and in the indictment what
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  you're presenting to the Court as the independent
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  evidence of the conspiracy?
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             MR. GILLIS: Yes, Your Honor.
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THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
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             Ms. Mitchell, I have a question for you.
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             MR. GILLIS: I'm sorry. I beg your pardon,
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  Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: Yes.
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             MR. GILLIS: Besides General Flynn,
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  bobviously, we'd be calling witnesses to that as well,
  ■that question of efforts to conceal -- that will infer
9
  efforts to conceal.
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             THE COURT: All right. Ms. Mitchell, I have
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  a question just as a practical matter given your view
12 of the opinion work product issue.
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             MS. MITCHELL:
                            Yes.
14
             THE COURT: As a practical matter, absent the
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  involvement of the lawyers, how would you get any
  evidence in of the statements that are not protected
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  under the crime-fraud exception? You have to have
18
  something written by the client himself?
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             MS. MITCHELL: So a great example, Your
20 Honor, is contained --
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             THE COURT: Because under your view, you
22
  couldn't put the lawyer on and say, What did the client
23
  say?
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             MS. MITCHELL: Correct. You could not put
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  the lawyer on and say, In the context of your speaking
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with your client, what did that person say? Correct.
  However, one of the cases that -- one of the In re
  Grand Jury cases -- I believe it is In re Grand Jury
  Proceedings #5, Fourth Circuit, 401 F.3d 247.
  Although, it could also be the next one cited In re
  Grand Jury Subpoena, 870 F.3d. What was sought in that
  case, Your Honor, were answers to factual questions:
  How, Mr. MacDougall, did you come into possession of a
  document, the answer to which could have been, My
10
  client gave it to me.
11
             So facts known independently to the attorney
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  can certainly be admitted, but as far as the
13
  linteraction, as far as consulting with an attorney in
  advance of making a filing, those would be protected if
15
  they are contained in memoranda or other handwritten
16
  notes.
17
             THE COURT: All right.
18
             MS. MITCHELL: Your Honor, one other point
19
  Mr. MacDougall has asked me to follow up with.
  Mr. Flynn's statement of facts is attached as an
  exhibit to our motion to dismiss the indictment at
22 Exhibit C.
23
             THE COURT: All right. Let me move on to
24 some of the others. With respect to Rafiekian's motion
25
  Ifor a jury questionnaire and peremptory challenges, I'm
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going to continue to review that. I'll tell you:
  not inclined to do a jury questionnaire. I think we
  can make arrangements during the trial to have a
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  fulsome voir dire, and the Court will consider some
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  additional peremptory challenges. I'll rule on that.
             Let me hear briefly on the motion for bill of
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 7
  particulars with respect to the funding issue.
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             MR. MURPHY: Good morning, Your Honor.
 9
  Murphy on behalf of Bijan Rafiekian.
10
             THE COURT: Good morning.
11
             MR. MURPHY: In prior briefing, the
12 | qovernment made the claim that the government of
13
  Turkey, quote, unquote, funded FIG's work for Inovo.
  Now, that would, obviously, be a significant fact if it
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  were true and if the defendant knew about it. So in
  this motion, what we did was we challenged the
  government to describe the evidence in support of that
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18
  claim.
19
             And I think that the government's response or
  really lack thereof is revealing on this point.
21
  turns out the government doesn't really have any
  evidence in support of this claim. They have really
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  just speculation. They certainly don't have any bank
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  records or anything else that would lead a reasonable
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   juror to determine that this money actually came from
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the Turkish government.

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So as a result, it would be highly prejudicial if the government were permitted to make this claim either in opening statement or in their concluding remarks.

The government says that this issue is moot with respect to the opening statement because they don't intend to make any argument in their opening statement. But if you read the government's opposition closely, you will see they don't actually promise not to make this specific statement or claim in their 12 pening statement. They just say as a general matter that they won't make any argument. So for this reason, the issue is not moot, and the Court should issue an order precluding the government from stating in its opening statement that it has evidence that the government of Turkey actually funded the FIG-Inovo engagement.

With respect to closing argument, the government argues that the issue is premature, but we would submit that given that the government has been unable to come up with really any evidence in support  $\parallel$ of its claim, the issue is not premature at all. At a minimum, the Court should hold that the evidence that has been submitted by the government is insufficient to

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support the argument. And if at trial the government does come up with additional evidence in support, then we can revisit the issue at that time.

Now, with respect to our request for a bill of particulars, whether we need a bill of particulars or not is really dependent on whether the government is ware of any other information in its possession on Ithis issue that it hasn't identified in its opposition brief.

If the sole basis for the government's claim that Turkey funded the engagement has been identified 12 lin the opposition, then we don't need a bill of particulars. We have the information we need. on the other hand the government has some other evidence in mind, then we do need to know that before Itrial. If it turns out that contrary to all the evidence that we've seen and all the speculation in the government's brief that Turkey actually was funding FIG's work, that would be a significant piece of evidence, and we need to know it so we can help prepare our defense.

So I would respectfully ask that the Court pose that question to the government: Is there 24 Manything else? If not, we can withdraw the request for the bill of particulars.

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             THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
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             MR. MURPHY: Thank you.
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             THE COURT: Counsel, Mr. Gillis.
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             MR. GILLIS: First of all, Your Honor, it's
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  well established that the government is not required to
  reveal its evidence that it plans to introduce at
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  #trial, particularly not testimony that it might
  lintroduce. So a bill of particulars is certainly not
  an appropriate way of doing that.
10
             We have revealed to the defense all of the
11
  exhibits that we had. As I said at the outset, we
12 provided them with the core documents to the case in a
13
  single packet of documents.
14
             With respect to -- there has been also
  Ifulsome discovery on that. Yes, we're not able to show
  bank account records for those transactions, and that's
  because Alptekin wrote the checks from him to FIG from
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18
  his personal account in Turkey. Obviously, given the
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  level of Turkish officials involved in this conspiracy,
  lit's fairly unlikely that they would produce through
  some of MLAT process the bank statements that are
  sought that we would otherwise like to have but we
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2.3
  don't have.
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             But we have inferences from that, Your Honor.
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  The payments, the kickbacks go to Alptekin's company.
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The kickbacks themselves show that the funding is
  coming -- or at least certainly provide a strong
  linference that the funding is coming from somewhere
   else. Why otherwise would Alptekin send money to FIG
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  from his Turkish account only to have FIG immediately
  kick back 20 percent of that to Alptekin?
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             Also, this notion of him being a consultant
  suggests that he's a consultant on a project that
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  allegedly he is --
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             THE COURT:
                         Right.
11
             MR. GILLIS: -- the client for. So I believe
12 you've heard enough on that point, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: Let me ask you: Are you aware of
  anything else other than what you've put in your
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  opposition that you think you may be submitting for the
  funding issue specifically -- it's a very narrow
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  issue -- as opposed to argument?
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             MR. GILLIS: As opposed to argument, Your
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  Honor?
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             THE COURT: Yes.
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             MR. GILLIS: We may present testimony that
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  may bear upon that, but that would not -- no, Your
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  Honor. The documentary evidence is pretty much as it
       Well, I shouldn't say -- obviously, it will be
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  presenting bank statements that show -- the U.S. bank
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statements that we've been able to obtain. We have
  some evidence from the government of -- from Norway --
  or rather from the Netherlands which is where Inovo --
   we've turned all of that over to the defense.
             THE COURT: Right.
             MR. GILLIS: There is some evidence from the
  government of Israel that relates to this Inovo project
  and the monies that were made to Inovo. Those, too, we
  have turned over to the defense.
             THE COURT:
                         Right.
             MR. GILLIS: There's also Skype chats that
12 Trefer to payments and Skype chats that refer to
  deposits. So I don't know that we have articulated,
  nor are we required to articulate our entire theory of
  the defense.
             THE COURT:
                         Those are the payments from Inovo
  to FIG and from FIG to Alptekin?
             MR. GILLIS: The payments from Alptekin to
  FIG and from FIG to Inovo.
             THE COURT: That's right.
             MR. GILLIS: Plus, there is, for example,
  also the green light letter and the authorization
  coming from the highest --
             THE COURT: That's all been disclosed here?
             MR. GILLIS: Yes, Your Honor.
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THE COURT: Nothing else you can think of at
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   this point?
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             MR. GILLIS: Not at this point, Your Honor.
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             THE COURT: All right. I believe that covers
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  argument, really, on the issues that cross all the
  motions.
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 7
             What I want do is I'd like to have complete
  briefing on the motion to dismiss before the Court
  rules on these. I think all of these issues are really
10 bound up.
11
             When can you get your opposition in,
12 Mr. Turgeon?
13
             MR. TURGEON: Your Honor, we agree with
  defense counsel, that the opposition will be filed on
  June 20.
15
16
             THE COURT: All right.
17
             MR. TURGEON: I believe the reply on the
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  25th.
19
             Is that right?
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             MS. MITCHELL: That's what we had spoken
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  about, Your Honor, with the hope that we could do
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  argument on the 28th.
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             THE COURT: All right. That's fine. Let's
  do it on the 28th. All right.
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             MS. MITCHELL: Thank you.
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THE COURT: All right. Anything else that
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  anybody wants to raise?
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             MR. GILLIS: Not from the government, Your
4
  Honor.
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             MS. MITCHELL: Nothing further, Your Honor.
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             Thank you.
7
             THE COURT: All right. Mr. Gillis, you said
  you would like a further opportunity to brief something
  on the opinion work product issue. If you would like
  to do that, you have leave to file.
11
             MR. GILLIS: Your Honor, I submit that it
12 would be more appropriate to have them affirmatively
13
  assert the work product doctrine and establish the
  facts that they must assert in order to --
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             THE COURT: Well, they've raised it.
                                                   They've
  raised it fairly squarely, I think, in their
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  opposition. If you have anything more to say about it,
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  II will give you an opportunity to file what you'd like.
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             MR. GILLIS: May I?
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             THE COURT: Yes.
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             MR. GILLIS: I'd like to just address -- part
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  of what we would address in our briefing, Your Honor,
  would be that they need to articulate what the
  litigation was that was anticipated at the point which
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  this work product was allegedly produced. So I would
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be arguing in a vacuum if --
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             THE COURT: Well, I think it's clear that
  their position is that it was the inquiry from the DOJ
   that was a sufficient context for the assertion of the
  work product privilege. Again, if you would like to
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  file anything supplemental on that other than what
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  you've argued here, you have leave to do that.
             MR. GILLIS: Yes, Your Honor.
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9
             THE COURT: All right.
10
             MR. GILLIS: Thank you.
11
             THE COURT: Anything else?
12
        (No response.)
13
             THE COURT: All right. Thank you.
             The Court will stand in recess.
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                      Time: 11:48 a.m.
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        I certify that the foregoing is a true and
22
    accurate transcription of my stenographic notes.
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25
                            Rhonda F. Montgomery, CCR, RPR
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